

THE MUSKOGEE CEMETER.

W. H. Twine Editor
P. K. Price Associate Editor
E. D. Nickens Associate Editor
W. H. Twine, Jr. Manager
E. H. Twine Collector

THE N. A. C. W.
MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PAPER ASSOCIATION

The Cemetery is the only Republican paper in the City of Muskogee. The daily Phoenix is sometimes Republican and sometimes independent but at the present time it claims to be independent, such a changing is not worth three whoops in a row to any political party and yet Bixby, its editor, got rich at the Republican picnic center. What base ingratitude.

The Republican party is the ship and all else the sea. The Oklahoma Negro is sure of that from bitter experience.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CANDIDATES.

For Congress Second District
Harry Ward.
For Sheriff—F. J. Bays.
For County Attorney—H. C. Whipperman.
For County Judge—Myron White.
For County Treasurer—A. A. Coupland.
For County Assessor—J. W. Hubbard.
For County Clerk—W. S. Harsha.
For Court Clerk—Dr. J. M. Coon.
For County Superintendent—Miss Alice M. Robertson.
For County Surveyor—M. A. Earl.
For County Weigher—F. T. Swift.
Commissioners.
No. 1—John L. Cooper, Ft. Gibson.
No. 2—J. C. Rhodes, Webber Falls.
No. 3—Irvin Blanchard, Harkell.
State Representatives.
John Lieber.
O. E. Cramer.
Geo. Leopold.

The Republican convention held at Oklahoma City on the 12th was a hummer. The Republicans from all parts of the State were there in large numbers and full of enthusiasm and the indications are that the campaign will be vigorously fought and a victory won. Mr. Fairbanks addressed the convention and at night delivered another address to an overflow audience. After the adjournment of the convention the leading colored men from the different counties of the State held a caucus and appointed a committee to present certain resolutions to the State Committee. The committee was composed of Hon. G. W. F. Sawyer of Chandler, Okla., Editor Dunger of Oklahoma City and Rev. E. W. Guthrie, Okla. The committee presented the resolutions and were promised answer within ten days. At this time we will not print the resolutions but shall await the action of the committee. It is sufficient to say the result will effect in the matter of voting.

The Republicans of this county have a splendid chance to win a victory if campaign is conducted on sane and sensible lines. The blunder made at the recent convention has lost votes for some candidates whom it is claimed were responsible for the blunder. We don't believe any candidate could be that stupid but still could be mistaken and we would rather think the error belongs elsewhere. A party to succeed must play the game according to the rules and each and every supporter should be given a square deal, the bickerings and enmity of former campaigns must be forgotten. A vigorous fight in this county will surprise the politicians of the opposite party.

Dr. C. C. Buttram who graduated in medicine five or six years ago and who has been engaged in the teaching profession since the day of graduation from medical college, passed the Oklahoma State Board medical examination and will engage in the practice of his profession. He is at present principal of the Claremore High School. The doctor is one of the leading men of the race in this state and our people are proud of his success.

The nominee for congress in this district, Mr. Henry Ward, is an aggressive Republican and with a united party can win. We want to see an aggressive campaign and suggest to the congressional committee that every school district in every county be thoroughly tested.

WATCH IT SINK!



"Three Wise Men of Gotham went to sea in a bowl, and if the bowl had been stronger, my song would have been longer."

Hughes says the country can't be saved by letting it drift. That's where he and W. Wilson differ.

Washington reports that a new apology has been sent to First Chief Caranza. Looks like a habit.

Mr. Bryan is mistaken when he says Hughes is "villainous." The candidate is merely applying the acid test.

A messenger of President Wilson found out that Colorado women were for the administration. No messenger, of course, can be blamed for making good.

Political opponents are beginning to find that why Mr. Hughes kept silence so long wasn't because he had lost his tongue.

Another encouraging feature about our new navy is that when it is completed, Mr. Daniels will not be Secretary of it.

Having discovered that the Democrats don't like what he is saying, Mr. Hughes doubtless is convinced that he is on the right track.

TAKES "WET" GOODS TO "DRY" MEETING

Says the New York World: When Jacob Vander Clock, of Clifton, N. J., is arraigned there today on a charge of running an automobile at night with no tail light, he will be asked to explain why he had a keg of beer in his car while he was on his way to a Prohibition meeting in Passaic, when he was held up Tuesday night.

Vander Clock is well known as a Prohibitionist and when he was stopped by Policeman Duhly in Lake View he said he was on his way to the Prohibition meeting. Duhly says he saw the keg of beer. Vander Clock gave cash bail at the station house.

PROHIBITION PUTS A CRIMP IN CANADA

Returned Tourists Declare That Thousands of Houses Are Vacant in Calgary and Lethbridge

Prohibition has not proved beneficial to Canada, in the opinion of many persons who have paid recent visits to that country.

The following little story is from the Butte (Mont.) Post: "Canada is a dull place, with little business, Prohibition in force and thousands of houses vacant in Calgary and Lethbridge, according to A. C. McNell, 824 West Quartz street, who returned with his family from a motor trip to Calgary, where they were the guests of Mrs. McNell's father, Mr. Pasco, who is well known in Butte. He said that the roads and crops are good in Canada, but otherwise conditions are very quiet."



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

DETROIT'S IMPRESSIONS OF A MAN.

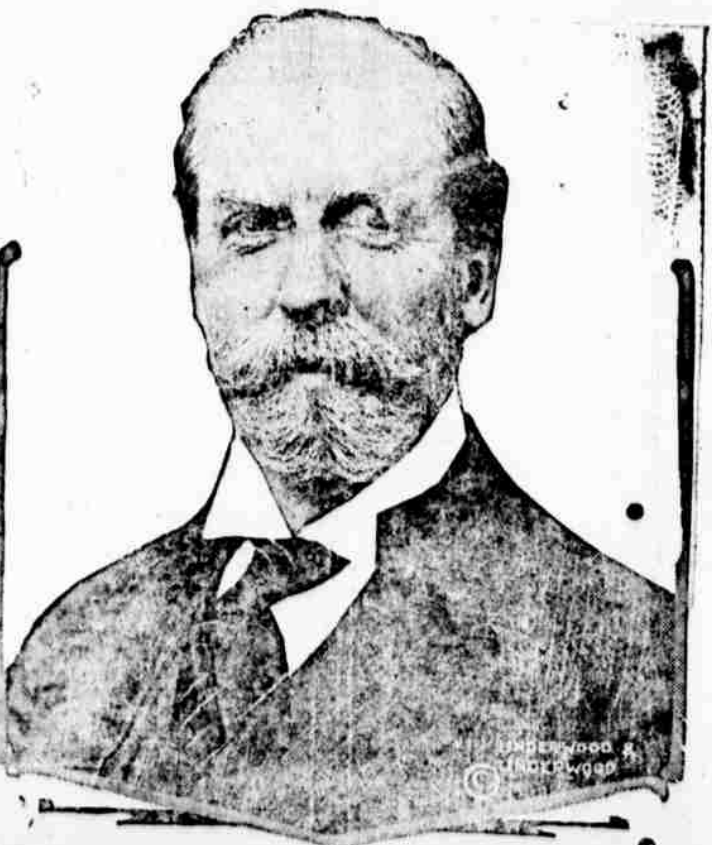
Governor Hughes' visit to Detroit opened the presidential campaign of 1916 and if we may forecast the events that are to follow by the omens of Monday we would prognosticate an intensely warm, vivid and humanly interesting period in the next few months.

Setting aside the auspicious meteorological conditions in this provision of the future—although they are approved by numerous professional augurs and by a host of commonality as well—we base this prophecy on the characteristics of the candidate whose too brief stay with us has been enjoyed by all with whom he came into contact.

The misguided individuals who have been expecting Charles E. Hughes would prove to be a cold proposition and therefore easy to beat are in for a shock that will make them think they have been hit by an unarticulated trolley wire. There is nothing cold about Mr. Hughes, Detroit has learned. He is about as intensely human a piece of humanity as ever captured the hearts of a crowd, and the more people in the United States he meets between now and November the more votes will be cast for him. As a campaigner he is a revelation. He likes his fellow beings, and they like him because they see he likes them.

And what his personality begins his remarkable powers of intellect and utterance finish. He drives his points home with tremendous force. What he says sticks. There are thousands of Americans today who can retell every step in the arguments he made eight years ago on the Bryan trust policy, yet in 1908 Mr. Hughes was not especially a prominent figure and there was no particular reason why his address more than others should have remained clearly in the memory except the gift of the man to send his own thoughts so deep into the brains of others. They are clear in his own mind first, undoubtedly. He knows precisely what he wants to say because he has reasoned it out before he speaks it out. Probably that has something to do with the ease with which he conveys his meaning. But it is a very rare quality he possesses in his ability to master subjects so thoroughly as to make the most abstruse simple to himself and his hearers. It is a quality eminently desirable in a political candidate; it is infinitely more to be desired in the president of a great country like the United States.

DETROIT'S IMPRESSION OF CHARLES E. HUGHES IS ALL FAVORABLE. The thousands of people who have studied him at close range are convinced that if he is elected president next November he will be a great president, one of the greatest this nation has known, worthy to stand in history with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, a custodian of the public's fate to whom that fate may confidently be intrusted. If that conviction is shared by the people of other states whom he is still to meet, the outcome of his swing around the great American circle cannot fail to be propitious for him.—Detroit Free Press.



CHARLES E. HUGHES

USE OF WHISKEY INCREASES 12,000,000 GALLONS IN A YEAR

JOSEPH DEBAR, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, QUOTES INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT TO PROVE IT

REFUTES THE PROHIBITIONISTS' CLAIMS

Figures For Period Ending Last June 30, Do Not Include Vast Amount of Alcohol Purchased in U. S. By the Allies—Return of Prosperity Results in More Withdrawals of Liquor

Joseph Debar, of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, makes the following announcement:

Prohibitionists have recently been attempting to show in the newspapers a decrease in the consumption of liquor. To this end garbled statements have been sent to the press, purporting to show that this same decrease was due to Prohibition.

As a matter of fact, the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, shows an increase of whiskey withdrawn from bond of more than twelve million gallons over the fiscal year 1915. The following are the official figures:

Withdrawals from bond for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, 124,155,173 gallons
Withdrawals from bond for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, 136,226,528 gallons
Deducting one of these figures from the other shows an increase in 1916 of 12,071,355 gallons.

Panics Affect Whiskey.

Under financial depression of any kind, whiskey, like any other commodity, is directly affected.

The following are the figures of withdrawals from bond beginning with the year 1905 to 1913 inclusive:

1905	115,894,857	gallons
1906	122,617,943	gallons
1907	131,621,666	gallons
1908	119,703,594	gallons
1909	114,693,578	gallons
1910	126,384,726	gallons
1911	132,658,236	gallons
1912	133,259,117	gallons
1913	140,239,424	gallons

It will be noted that in the Fall of 1907, a great financial panic swept through the United States and withdrawals dropped from 131,621,666 gallons in 1907 to 114,693,578 gallons in 1909.

Upon the return of prosperity, beginning in 1910, withdrawals rose to 133,259,117 and steadily increased in 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 to 140,239,424 gallons in 1913.

The outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, caused widespread financial depression in the United States and withdrawals dropped to 132,658,236 gallons and fell to 124,155,173 gallons in 1915.

With the return of prosperity in 1916, withdrawals have again risen to 136,226,528. The figures for the months intervening between June 30, 1915, up to the present time, indicate a further increase.

They Can't Fool U. S.

It is useless for our Prohibition friends to fill columns of newspapers with intricate statements intended to obscure the facts in the face of these official returns from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States.

These figures do not include and have no connection with the many millions of gallons of alcohol purchased in this country by the Allies to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder abroad.

Alcohol and spirits manufactured here and exported pay no internal revenue tax.

Nor do these figures include denatured alcohol made here and used in this country for smokeless powder. Denatured alcohol pays no internal revenue tax.